

Chapter 1 : Roger Shattuck - Wikipedia

*The Banquet Years I () Yo no era más que un transeúnte un poco más consciente que los demás transeúntes, pero con menos presente y porvenir que ellos, aunque podía elegir como nadie el rumbo del paseo de la tarde.*

The advent of mass sporting events was one of the phenomena of the 20th century. For the first time, sport could be brought to a nationwide or international audience through the mass media. Sport could also be used to showcase a regime or a political ideology such as the Italian soccer team under Mussolini and the Olympics in Berlin under the Nazis. The Irish Free State, born out of a nationalist revolution in 1922, had its own version; the Tailteann Games, which ran from 1924 to 1927. In practice, the Games highlighted many of the contradictions and divisions within Irish nationalism. According to the Aonach Tailteann promotional programme, the origins of the games could be traced back to B. The games of the early period fulfilled three basic purposes: The GAA provided many activists to the independence movement in 1916 and on one occasion, on Bloody Sunday in 1920, one of their matches in Croke Park was attacked by British forces, who killed 13 civilians and one player. Many of these new literary, language and sporting bodies looked for their inspiration to a pre-Norman, Gaelic Ireland and the dress, games and mythology of that period was heavily used to promote these new groups and to inspire a confidence in the Irish people that they had a native culture that was ancient and distinguished. The Postmaster General, J. Walsh, was appointed as Director of the Games with W. Hanrahan appointed as General Secretary. Walsh and the GAA were under the impression that the money was a grant from the government, whereas the Department of Finance thought it a loan. At the time when the Games were held much of the capital had yet to be rebuilt after the fighting of the independence struggle and Civil War. This was matched by the efforts of Irish groups across the diaspora who arranged the selection of athletes and the financing of their appearances at the Aonach themselves. The Tailteann Games, supposed to be the exemplar of united Irish nation, could not escape the divisions caused by the internecine conflict of 1922. Thousands could also be expected to arrive from Britain and the continent. The fact that the Dublin Horse Show would also be running in August presented a further strain on places and postmen in Dublin would distribute forms around the county to see if private householders would consider taking in guests during the period. Dockrell, another prominent Dublin business owner. There the visitor could get information regarding accommodation in Dublin and throughout the country, details of banking and postal facilities and information regarding the Games. Walsh was confident that the catering needs could be ably met by restaurants such as the Metropole, the Scala and Clearys, and the new catering facilities at the RDS could cater for up to 1,000 people at a time. Republican Todd Andrews recalled that soccer was the most popular sport for anti-Treaty internees in the Curragh camp after the Civil War. Rugby had an all-Ireland international team and was the sport of choice for upper-middle class Catholic schools, and of Republican leader Eamon de Valera, who disagreed with the Ban and urged the GAA to drop it in private correspondence. But sporting events only made up a portion of the Games. Music competitions were held in the categories of brass and pipe bands, individual pipers and harpists and individual singers. The opening ceremony of the Games took place in Croke Park before an estimated crowd of 20,000. Addressing the gathering, W. This added to the prestige of the Games and drew in thousands of extra spectators eager to see some of the most famous names in sport such as Johnny Weismuller, who would later earn fame as star of the Tarzan films, competing in the swimming competitions in the pond at Dublin Zoo, H. Osborne, the famous American athlete and Olympic gold medallist, along with other household names such as Richmond Eve and Andrew Charleton. Unfortunately some of the top athletes who were billed to appear failed to turn up. The Games were considered a disappointment. The Games were completely overshadowed by the Eucharistic Congress held in Dublin earlier in the year which brought visitors from all over the world to Dublin, and over a million people to an open air mass in the Phoenix Park, and the Games duration was cut from a fortnight down to just a week. Journalists began to question the value of the Games and whether the international competitive element has given way to a parochial sporting event. The Tailteann Games had fallen victim to political divisions, both at a national level and within sporting bodies. These reflected various fissures within the new state; between those who accepted partition as a daily reality and those who held fast

to the ideal of Irish unity; between those who insisted on an exclusively Gaelic identity and those who did not and between the winners and losers of the Civil War. In the athletic branch of the NACA passed a resolution insisting on athletic control over all 32 Irish counties, including those in Northern Ireland, despite the ruling of the International Amateur Athletic Federation that the jurisdiction of members of the Federation was limited by the political boundaries of the country represented. This led to a bitter dispute between the NACA and the new bodies. If the government were to subsidise the games in these circumstances it would lay them open to the charge of taking sides in the dispute. This would cause major problems for the success of the Aonach as the football and hurling matches at previous Games had been the most successful in terms of gate receipts. The report outlined the costs incurred by the state in funding the previous three games. The report recommended the discontinuation of the Games. He outlined how gravely disappointed the Council were that after two years of waiting no decision had been made by the government on the future of the games. In my opinion, it was a deplorable and regrettable mistake. One of the worries expressed by Walsh was that without an event such as the Aonach Tailteann, to unite the diaspora throughout the world and to reinforce the sense of Irish culture, Irish ethnic groups would begin to be assimilated into their host countries and their attachment to Ireland would dwindle over time. Ard Comhairle of the Aonach Tailteann Picture kindly donated by Cathie Hynes.

Conclusion The fact that the Games were attempted in the first place was a testament to the vision and drive of the organisers and, after the difficult decade that had preceded the first Aonach Tailteann, any event that could capture the public imagination in the way the games did was to be commended. In many ways, the Games provide an illustration of the ideological divisions that belied the ideal of national unity in the early decades of Irish independence. Cronin, Mike, *The State on Display*:

Chapter 2 : WEIMAR REPUBLIC ?????? URGENT? | Yahoo Answers

*The Banquet Years II () Existence and the world are eternally justified solely as an aesthetic phenomenon. Friedrich Nietzsche () En la noche, como los pájaros en sus jaulas, podemos en aqueste ambiente esponjar nuestro plumaje, regodearnos de nuestra vida sin grandes conflictos, de nuestra gran resignación de vivir y de.*

The collection includes minute books, membership registers, and rolls of officers for eight different lodges in Alba, Asbury, Carl Junction, Carterville, Neck City, Oronogo, and Webb City. The minutes begin with the organizational meeting on 28 May and continue through 24 June. Regular business included the initiation of members, work on the various degrees of the order, and planning for assemblies and social functions with other Rebekah and Odd Fellows lodges. The records begin in and continue to the dissolution of the lodge in . The earlier records of Blendville Lodge No. Included are membership records, annual reports, and minutes of meetings. The minutes begin with the organizational meeting on 3 March and continue through 29 December. Daisy Lodge was consolidated with Blendville Lodge No. The minutes begin 20 December and continue through 31 May, when the lodge was consolidated with Blendville Lodge No. Routine business conducted at the meetings included the admittance and dismissal of members, upkeep of the lodge hall, and arrangements for various events in conjunction with other Odd Fellows and Rebekah lodges. The collection includes rosters, annual reports to the state assembly, and minutes of meetings. The minutes begin with the organizational meeting in , and continue through 13 May. Lodge records begin with the organizational meeting of 7 April and continue through . The collection also includes annual reports to the state assembly, Included are registers of officers and members, minutes of meetings, and financial records. The club consisted of past leaders of the various lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah in Jasper County. The volume includes minutes of meetings from 10 May through 11 October, lists of officers, and attendance records. Minutes begin with the organizational meeting of 25 October and continue through 14 April. Interfiled is a smaller group of similar documents regarding members of the Carl Junction Lodge No. The records begin with the organizational meeting, and continue through 10 December. Routine business included the acceptance and initiation of new members, installation of officers, and planning for special events. The minutes begin on 14 January and continue through 24 June, after which Zinc Lodge consolidated with Blendville Lodge at Joplin. The records include minutes of meetings, membership and attendance rolls, and miscellaneous papers.

**Chapter 3 : BBC Bitesize - GCSE History - Weimar Germany - AQA - Revision 4**

*About The Banquet Years. The definitive chronicle of the origins of French avant-garde literature and art, Roger Shattuck's classic portrays the cultural bohemia of turn-of-the-century Paris who carried the arts into a period of renewal and accomplishment and laid the groundwork for Dadaism and Surrealism.*

Criticisms of the constitution: President is said to have had too much power under Articles 25 and 48, although both these did contain restraints on his power. Proportional representation has been condemned for creating a fragmented party system meaning that it was hard to form durable coalitions and within which small extremist parties could gain representation and exposure: Opponents - The conservative DVP initially opposed as they wanted a constitutional monarchy. The political parties of Weimar Germany. The legacy of the First World War: Defeat in WW1 created a number of problems for the Weimar Republic. Democratic politicians had no real choice but to sign the armistice to end the war in November. Many Germans blamed these politicians for the defeat, labeling them the November Criminals - and this stab in the back myth was widely believed by Germans. When the Treaty of Versailles was signed, it was a punitive one. Hyper-inflation also caused huge issues, making unemployment rise exponentially Germany. Lack of public support for democracy: The persistence of the old regime: In , the USPD had called for the comprehensive removal of these people from positions of power. However, moderated in the SPD, seeking stability and wanting to avoid army rebellion, chose to reach a compromise. This deal left the armed forces, judiciary and civil service unreformed, still dominated by the elites. These elements of the old regime at times undermined democracy. Hitler, found guilty of treason in after the Munich Putsch, was only sentenced to 5 years in jail, only serving 9 months. The lack of support for the new system from some in the elite undermined it. The threat from the extreme left: The Spartacist uprising In the communist political group took advantage of the large political protest in Berlin and tried to launch an attempt at communist revolution. President Ebert ordered the Freikorps, a voluntary group of ex-servicemen, to crush the attempted rebellion. Strikes, risings and communist takeover: Widespread strike action and communist street violence contributed to the instability of this time. Communists also temporarily took control or rebelled in a number of areas in German society: Bavaria in , the Ruhr in and Saxony and Thuringia in As a result of the Ebert-Groener Pact, the army and sometimes the Freikorps acted to crush these rebellions. The activities of left-wing revolutionaries and the success of the communist takeover in Russia caused many to fear communist revolution in Germany. This fear of communism led some to overlook the threat posed by the extreme right who in reality were the larger danger. The threat from the extreme right: The Kapp Putsch Following the disbandment of a Freikorps group as part of post-war disarmament, a group of right wing politicians and soldiers, led by Wolfgang Kapp, seized control of Berlin. The government fled to Stuttgart. The Putsch had little support from the public or the elite and quickly collapsed following a workers general strike. The Munich Putsch, November Hitler and Rohm had developed an armed wing of the party known as the SA. In the atmosphere of crisis late in , Hitler attempted to overtake the government. On 8th November in a beer hall in Munich Hitler and Rohm with the backing of Ludendorff, took control of a conservative political meeting and Hitler announced a national revolution. Hitler hoped to unite the right-wing nationalists in an armed march to seize control. In event, some of the conservative politicians upon whose support Hitler had counted reported the plot to the authorities and the Bavarian police were able to stop the Putsch as its participants marched through Munich on the 9th November. Anti-Weimar parliamentary groups carried out a number of political assassinations between and and created a destabilising atmosphere of violence on the streets of Germany as they launched violent attacks on political opponents. A total of political assassinations were carried out by right-wing death squads, primarily the group Organisation Consul, including the murder of prominent politicians such as Mathias Erzberger in and foreign minister Walter Rathenau in The nationalist right did not just undermine the Republic through action. This myth made democracy appear weak and un-German and portrayed democratic politicians as traitors. Wartime and demomibilisation inflation: The armies occupied factories and mines and seized raw materials and goods. Workers and business owners in the Ruhr followed a policy of passive

resistance, refusing to co-operate with the occupying forces by going on strike. The German government paid workers and compensated owners for lost revenue, this adding to government expenditure. The situation in the Ruhr further damaged the German economy. In the aftermath of the Ruhr crisis confidence in the German economy collapsed, making the mark worthless. To try and meet spending obligations, the government printed more and more money, adding to the problem. In , paper mills and printing presses worked 24 hours a day to print money. In the end the issue of hyperinflation was resolved, but not without causing a great shock to Germans, many of whom saw their life savings eradicated or standard of living dramatically reduced. Debtors, who included many large business owners, benefited however, as the value of their debts was wiped out by hyperinflation. Inflation in Germany - marks needed to buy one US dollar:

**Chapter 4 : Weimar Germany - - Miah's Revision**

*"The Banquet Years," Roger Shattuck's history of the French avant-garde, is a rarity: a scholarly study of the arts that has attained the status of a classic. Sly and brilliant, it remains.*

Get Full Essay Get access to this section to get all help you need with your essay and educational issues. Get Access Weimar Republic in the Years " Essay Sample What were the more significant threats to the stability and survival of the Weimar Republic in the years " ? The right wing of German politics in the early to mid-century contained mainly industrialists and white collar workers, who mostly all had instinctive ambitions for a return to a more autocratic German state as opposed to the newly formed Weimar Republic, for whom they had a particularly ambivalent attitude. The left wing was also almost entirely committed to class struggle and revolution, subsequently and obviously hostile to the new Republic. After the war ended on 11 November, it was vital that the new Germanic society was reconstructed carefully. With peace declared and the Kaiser gone, the most important task facing Chancellor Ebert was to ensure political stability. The new government faced threats from the left and right. Led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, their aspirations were radical. In short, they wished to provoke a revolution, and this is an obvious threat to a fresh, vulnerable administration. This threat was quickly recognised by Ebert, and he rushed to ensure defences were in place. A disgruntled military, which had their previous chief, the Kaiser, abdicated, were in no position of guaranteed influence in the new Republic. This was swiftly followed by a worryingly successful revolutionary uprising in Berlin, where newspaper offices were seized and extreme left wing committees formed. However, the uprising was halted just as quickly. Yet there quickly became an issue with how Ebert dealt with the ordeal, and an even bigger problem in terms of future defence systems. From then on, the governments of the new republic were tied to using anti-democratic forces such as the army and Freikorps. This murder provided the final ingredient in a recipe for another left wing revolution, also encouraged by the rise of the Soviets in Hungary. In early April, the Bavarian Soviet Republic was declared. Carrying out communistic policies, such as seizing the property of the wealthy, leader Eugene Levine soon started rounding up well-known right wing opponents and mercilessly executing them. After the fighting ended, known communists were rounded up by the Freikorps, including Levine, and executed. The threat this posed to the Weimar Republic was that it proved how easily susceptible Germanic society was to communist uprisings, but did continue to demonstrate a dominant government policy. Another pivotal turning point in the Weimar Republic struggle was the Treaty of Versailles. In May, the terms of the treaty were presented to a horrified German delegation and public. There was bitter resentment in Germany at the war guilt clause and the fact that the treaty was considerably harsher than what Woodrow Wilson intended in his original theologies, presented in his Fourteen Points. The replacing government was led by Chancellor Gustav Bauer of the SPD and Erzberger of the Centre Party, and they mutually agreed, along with the rest of Weimar, that any more resistance to their opponents was self-derogatory for the whole constitution. Therefore, they had no choice but to sign the treaty. One of the worst adverse effects of the treaty was the reaction it had from vengeful right wing parties; the press regarding it is a humiliating Diktat that should never have been signed. Field Marshal Hindenburg hypocritically condemned the signing of the treaty, as it was him who called for an armistice in 1918. He also blamed the left wing for the failure to provide a healthy German state after the war; this provided fuel for a serious revolt from the right against the left. Such accusations gave the anti-Republican right a false belief in the morality of their illegal actions, and provided a serious threat to the Weimar constitution. The threats to the Republic from the right wing forces were apparent and dangerously real in the early part of 1920. The reduction in military might which the Treaty of Versailles demanded was too much for a number of right wing nationalists who demanded that these terms be rejected. In spite of this, the government imposed a policy of disbandment, ordering certain brigades of the Freikorps to disintegrate. A group of army officers led by General von Luttwitz disobeyed, and on the night of 12th March led his Freikorps brigade into Berlin where they seized the government district of the city. When the army was ordered to react, General von Seeckt refused. Kapp was declared Chancellor by von Luttwitz, and the government fled to Dresden. However, before they left they sent out a mass appeal to

strike in defence of the Republic. Immediate success followed; a large general strike paralysed the capital, and the rebels fell heavily out of favour. The original constitution was reinstated. The changing political and financial situation faced by Germans was worst in , the year of the Ruhr crisis. The German defaulting on reparation payments led to the French invasion of one of, if not the, heartland of industrial strength in Germany; the Ruhr. Germany was outraged, and the government encouraged the workers of the Ruhr to adopt a policy of passive resistance. However, coal and other raw materials were subsequently not being produced from the Ruhr, so Germany faced an economic disaster. This sent the Weimar constitution into disarray and acted as a catalyst for social anarchy. Although the economic crisis did not result in the collapse of the Republic, it shook the faith of many Germans. It was this loss of faith which was to prove fatal in the years to come. More essays like this:

Chapter 5 : The Last Hour () - IMDb

*The Banquet Years, London, United Kingdom. likes. The Banquet Years is laughter sonically manifested. Jump to Sections of this page. Accessibility Help.*

Shoemaker, JoAnne and Don Shoemaker. A History, Barre, VT: Northlight Studio Press, Inc. This collection documents the persons involved with and the activities pursued by the Convention to achieve its objective, promoting religious and educational interests in North Dakota. The first record group, State records, contains the following record series: Series 1, convention proceedings, , 2 ft. Series 1, convention proceedings, measures 2 ft. The series is arranged chronologically. Some files also contain correspondence. The focus of this series is administrative, primarily concerned with applications for aid, appropriations, appointments to committees, and planning for church programs and events. Arrangement for this series is chronological. The series consists of agenda, correspondence, newspaper clippings, typewritten manuscripts, e. Series 3 is arranged alphabetically by key word. Series 4, congregation files, measures 5 ft. The majority of files consist of correspondence, though files also contain newspaper clippings, programs, and reports. This series is concerned mainly with financial matters, e. The congregation files are arranged alphabetically by place name. This series covers a variety of topics including salaries for pastors and missionaries, collections for State Conventions, pastoral vacancies and recommendations to fill vacancies, travel expenses for pastors, and special meetings and church events. Arrangement of the personnel files is alphabetical. Series 6, financial records, consists of audit reports, ledgers, and journals. Also included are a audit of the Northwest Baptist Home Society and recommendations to the Convention board of managers. Information provided by Convention audit reports may include: The audit reports are arranged chronologically. Included are ledgers for individual congregations, missionary giving, the Convention, missions, and the Forward for Christ Campaign, as well as two general ledgers. Information found in these ledgers may include credits, debits, salaries paid, expenses paid, loans, interest insurance, annuities, cash accounts, investments, and edifice funds. The ledgers are arranged chronologically, with foldered material preceding bound volumes. Arranged chronologically with foldered material preceding bound volumes, the journals contain information on salaries paid, insurance, annuities, general operating funds, trust funds, permanent funds, interest, costs of bulletins and literature, refunds paid, edifice funds, relief funds, budgets, and donations. Consisting of three scrapbooks which contain clippings, some photographs, and several programs and bulletins, this series focuses on theological issues, mainly in the form of letters to the editor. Several clippings of obituaries and special meetings are also included. The photographs found in one scrapbook are black and white and of various subjects such as summer camp, missionaries, and the annual institute for pastors. The scrapbooks are arranged chronologically with foldered material preceding bound volumes. This series consists of several local congregation record books; those congregations are Aneta, Coleharbor, and the Stillwell branch of Langdon. Minutes, Sunday School class books, and correspondence may be found in the congregation records. Administration of the local congregations is the major subject. The congregation records are arranged alphabetically by place name.

## Chapter 6 : Weimar Problems

*Roger Whitney Shattuck (August 20, in Manhattan, New York - December 8, in Lincoln, Vermont) was an American writer best known for his books on French literature, art, and music of the twentieth century.*

Hire Writer There are many people that would agree on the statement above due to the Consul Organisation and the Kapp Putsch, these were political violence of the extreme right and indeed created instability in Germany however other people would disagree and say that the extreme left spartacis and other factors such the economical and constitutional issues which had caused the Weimar Government to be unstable. Overall this essay will argue that the other factors such as economical and consitional issues were the main threat to the stability of the Weimar Republic. Another key politicians that was assassinated was Walther Rathenau who was the foreign minister between, the foreign minister was assassinated because he was Jewish, committed to democracy and had contributed to the Rapallo Treaty<sup>1</sup> with Russia. The Kapp Putsch was another extreme right which had caused instability for the Weimar republic. Wolfgang Kapp and General Luttwitz had assembled 12,000 troops to march Berlin with intention to overthrow democracy. The government had called the army in-order to crush the threat as agreed in the Ebert-Groener Agreement however the army refused to go against the right wingers. However the Kapp Putsch was described as poorly lead and uncoordinated therefore it could be argued how could a unorganised and limited demonstration cause the government to become unstable. However it could be argued that the extreme left was a bigger threat than the extreme right. The spartacist was led by Karl Liebknecht launched an armed uprising in Berlin, aiming to overthrow the provisional government and creating a soviet union. The government feared the a communist uprising therefore was seen a major threat and the army and freikorps were sent to crush the threat. On the other hand it could be argued that demonstration was badly coordinated, poorly lead and within the party there were divisions. It could be argued that the constitution was actually the main threat for the Weimar Republic. Germany was using a PR system which resulted into coalitions because it meant that there were more parties in the Reichstag therefore in-order to receive a majority and pass legislation through they had to receive. However it could be argued that the PR system had given all German people a voice which is the ultimate aim in a democracy on the hand it could be argued by using the pr system it is allowing extremist such as Volkish Nationalist a platform to herd from which would only lead to trouble in the future. The economy was also threat to the Weimar Republic stability, during this period Germany was undergoing hyperinflation<sup>2</sup> an example of this is the price of 1kg of bread, in this loaf of bread cost 0. Eventually the government had stopped paying the reparations therefore Belgium and French troops occupied the Ruhr, with fuelled the inflation more because the government had called a general strike and had printed off money to in-order to compensate the workers. The fact that the government was not helping with people during this situation caused mass discontent and made the German people lose faith in the currency and the government altogether so when extremist parties said they would be able to provide them with bread and work, the people would support those parties therefore resulting into the downfall of the Weimar republic. Overall it can be argued that the extreme right indeed was the biggest threat towards the Weimar Republic because the army had refused to go up against them however as mentioned above there were flaws within the demonstration which represent that they were no infract the biggest threat to stability the Government had faced. The extreme left was also a threat to the stability to the Weimar republic and mentioned above was not the main threat as to the stability of the Weimar Government. Overall the economic and constitutional was the biggest threat to the Weimar republic for the reason that both of these issues had caused mass discontent which ultimately would lead to a uprising against the government. Two months later the Weimar was established. This new authority

Demise of the Weimar Republic Pages: It began with the collapses of political governments within the Weimar republic. Through the Dawes and young plan, Germany greatly relied on American loans to keep their

**Chapter 7 : The Tailteann Games, | The Irish Story**

*This item: The Banquet Years: The Origins of the Avant-Garde in France - to World War I by Roger Shattuck Paperback \$ In Stock. Ships from and sold by calendrierdelascience.com*

There were initially 21 investors, with the largest Site preparation for the hotel started in July , and construction began in the fall of that year. On 7 July the name was changed to Imperial Hotel Ltd. A group of German architects visited Japan and made some preliminary drawings. In , a group of 20 Japanese were sent to Germany for training. Eventually, Yuzuru Watanabe would be picked to design the room hotel, which would also be known as "Watanabe House". He also added rooms under the eaves to accommodate more guests. After a week of preparations, the House of Peers reconvened in the ballroom of the Imperial Hotel, where they would meet until March 1. Even after the U. It was not until the start of the Russo-Japanese War in that the hotel was regularly filled to capacity. In a room annex was built and the Hotel Metropole in Tsukiji was purchased to increase capacity, allowing the hotel to serve up to resident guests and seat up to for dinner and banquets. The Metropole was torn down in , as planning began for a new building to be completed by The fire broke out during the day, with a full staff on hand and most of the guests out at an Imperial garden party. No lives were lost, but business at the hotel stopped until the South wing of the new hotel could be opened. The second Imperial Hotel was built from "€", and officially opened on 1 September It was designed roughly in the shape of its own logo, with the guest room wings forming the letter "H", while the public rooms were in a smaller but taller central wing shaped like the letter "I" that cut through the middle of the "H". Gookin, a fellow collector of Japanese art. By , Wright was corresponding directly with Hayashi, but the death of Emperor Meiji put a hold on discussions. During his stay, Wright examined the site and drew some preliminary plans. He returned to the United States in May confident that he would get the commission. Hayashi and his companions were back in Japan by mid-April, and the board had approved the plans in time for Wright to sail for Japan on 28 December Wright was back at Taliesin by mid-May. Initial working drawings were all done at Taliesin, and Wright would not return to Japan until 17 November to supervise the start of construction. While many buildings in the area were destroyed and the remains of the first Imperial Hotel were toppled, the hotel itself "while shaken" stood completely undamaged. At this point, estimates were that it would only take about 6 weeks to complete the hotel, and since the South wing was a mirror image of the North, Wright decided that he could leave the completion to be supervised by Arato Endo. Wright left Japan on 22 July , never to return. The hotel took another 11 months to complete, and officially opened in June Over drawings were created for this project. It incorporates a tall, pyramid-like structure , and also loosely copies Maya motifs in its decorations. The main building materials are poured concrete , concrete block, and carved oya stone. The visual effect of the hotel was stunning and dramatic, though not unique; in recent years, architectural historians[ who? A telegram from Baron Kihachiro Okura reported the following: In reality, the building had been damaged; the central section slumped, several floors bulged, [17] four pieces of stonework fell to the ground, [18] fans fell from the balcony, and electric ranges in the kitchen were toppled, starting a kitchen fire that was fairly quickly extinguished. On the insurance company damage scale 1 "5 , it was in the second best light damage category. This was accomplished by making it shallow, with broad footings. However, this proved an inadequate support and did not prevent the building from sinking into the mud to such an extent that it had to be demolished decades later. The Grill Room, as well as some exterior space behind the hotel, was allocated to storage of relief supplies. The front entrance to the new South wing was given over for use by public utilities, and the press was given the banquet hall entrance and the promenade leading to the banquet hall. Until electric and water were restored, cooking was done outside, first on campfires, then on charcoal grills. For the first four days after the earthquake, the hotel fed all comers for free, up to 2, people twice daily. After that, the hotel charged only cost until the emergency was over. Electricity was restored to the hotel in September 4, and water on September 5. Relief supplies from other countries started arriving in Tokyo, and to the hotel, on September 3 with the arrival of the destroyer USS Stewart. The design was inspired by the Imperial Hotel. With only rooms, the hotel was no longer financially

viable. World War II intervened to cancel the Olympics and save the hotel from the wrecking ball. The hotel asked Wright to come back and design the repairs to the hotel, but Wright refused. The hotel was commandeered for a period by the Allied occupation forces and managed by the U. Malcolm Morris, from to , and some of the damage was repaired during this time. The same applied to the Imperial Household Agency, ending the financial involvement of the Imperial family in the hotel. As the guest wings of the Wright building were only three stories tall, it actually had relatively few guest rooms. Construction for a second annex of guest rooms started on 17 November , with the annex opening in June In a controversial decision, it was decided in to demolish the old hotel and replace it with a high-rise structure. The second Imperial Hotel was closed on 15 November , and demolition started shortly after. Demolition of the hotel was completed and materials stored at Meiji-mura by March A site for the reconstruction was chosen in February , and exterior reconstruction started in March, taking 6 years to complete. Interior reconstruction started in November after a 7-year pause, and was completed in October , more than 17 years after the demolition.

**Chapter 8 : State Library of Pennsylvania : Free Texts : Free Download, Borrow and Streaming : Internet A**

*An overview of the threats and problems faced by the Weimar government between*

**Chapter 9 : Imperial Hotel, Tokyo - Wikipedia**

*The making of a Bohemian () --The banquet years I () --The art of un-making novels: El novelista () --The banquet years II () --Towards a modernist aesthetics () --The s and beyond --The poetics of abstraction.*